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The New York Democracy—United it
stood in 1884; divided it will fall in 1888.

In answer to a number of inquiries we state
that the amount of the surplus in the Treasury
is officially stated to be \$103,950,000.
This at the date of Sept. 10.

HON. WILLIAM WARNER, of Missouri, who
has been elected Commander of the G. A. R.,
will worthily fill that high office. He is now a
Republican representative in Congress from
"poor old Missouri."

THE weather favors the G. A. R. this year,
fortunately. Had the rains descended and
the floods come, as in St. Louis last Septem-
ber, the veterans would have been drowned
out at Columbus, sure enough.

Of the sixteen bishops of the Methodist
Episcopal Church, twelve will vote for Harri-
son and Morton, two for Fisk and Brooks and
two are yet undecided. Of course, not one
will vote for Cleveland and Thurman.

THE New York Democrats favor purity of
elections, but everlastingly condemn the
party that attempts to enforce such purity.
This plank might have been drawn by Mr.
Thurman's friend, Allen O. Myers, and would
certainly meet with the approval of Mr. Sim-
pson Coy.

THE lot of the New York mugwump, who is
bound to swallow Cleveland, civil-service
record and all, but will not support Hill be-
cause his civil-service record is bad, is a very
unhappy one. The role of "holier-than-thou"
is a mighty hard one to fill under the peculiar
conditions.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has denounced the
tariff laws as "vicious, inequitable and illogi-
cal." General Harrison says the tariff "is
constitutional, wholesome and necessary." These
two phrases mark the issue between the
parties and the candidates. Choose ye
between them.

THE New York World has no occasion to be
a fool, even if it is a Democrat, and so it says
of General Harrison's letter: "The letter is
well written. It is reasonably free from plat-
itudes, and contains one or two suggestions
which will undoubtedly strengthen Mr. Harri-
son's candidacy."

ON the 25th of August the Chicago News, a
Cleveland organ, said: "If David B. Hill is
nominated in the convention on Sept. 12 the
Democrats will save money by stopping right
where they are and acknowledging Harrison's
election." Well, David B. Hill has been
nominated. What has the News to say now?

A SHORT time since the Democrats were
filled with ghoulish glee because, as they said,
"Blaine was knitting Harrison." In the light
of the news from Maine it seems that the
shining blade of the Plumed Knight was used
on the other fellow, as usual. Mr. Blaine
does not fight his own party. No truer party
man breathes than James G. Blaine.

THE Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Florida
was absent from his diocese when yellow fever
made its appearance at Jacksonville, where he
resides. As soon as he heard of the outbreak
he started for home, arriving by the first
train. The ministers of that city are nobly
remaining to minister to the sick and dying,
and to encourage the people in general.

THE workmen of Indiana will read with
interest the address of their fellows employed
in the mills of Bayview, near Milwaukee.
Eight hundred of them issue an appeal to Wis-
consin workmen to vote for Harrison,
Morton and protection. The facts, figures
and arguments of the Bayview address are an
unanswerable argument against the Demo-
cratic free-trade party and policy.

IF it be true that the Republican commit-
tee has pre-empted Tomlinson Hall to keep
the Democrats from using it, the trick will be
about on a par with that of the Democratic
committee in pre-empting all the hacks and
scurries for use on election day. Such busi-
ness is the small beer of politics. That Tom-
linson Hall, however, has not been pre-
empted, is patent, because the Democracy
have engaged it.

HON. GEORGE L. CONVERSE, one of the
old-time Democrats who believes in protection,
has published an interview in which he
says that "the Democratic party made a great
mistake, a serious blunder, in declaring its
principles." He thinks the party should have
been content to stand on "the straddle" of
1884, and then Mr. Cleveland would have been
elected. But he says that it is doubtful now,
as New York, Connecticut and New Jersey
are protective States. Mr. Converse's words

are: "The protective feature of the platform
of 1884 gave Mr. Cleveland a support that he
would not have received otherwise. Had the
protective plank of the platform of 1884 been
adopted by the St. Louis convention, Mr.
Cleveland could have been re-elected, but it
is doubtful now if he can be."

REPUBLICAN orators in Indiana do not ne-
glect the great issue of the tariff, but they are
also wise in losing no opportunity of pre-
sented local questions to their hearers. The
people of the State are anxious that their in-
dustries shall be protected, but they are also
concerned with the protection of their insane
friends, and the protection of the ballot,
neither of which they can depend upon under
the present Democratic administration of local affairs.

GENERAL HARRISON knows the surplus is
\$180,000,000, and avoids making a figure.
—Chicago Herald.

Grover Cleveland stated the surplus to be
\$130,000,000. The day after his letter
a Washington authority stated it to be
\$103,950,000. Do you know what the surplus
really is? Do you know it to be \$180,000,000?
What is the surplus, and where will it be one
or two years hence, at the rate of Democratic
expenditure?

THE reunion of General Harrison's old reg-
iment, the Seventieth Indiana, held at Clay-
ton, yesterday, was an exceedingly pleasant
occasion for those who participated. General
Harrison's response to an address of welcome
was entirely non-partisan, and he particularly
requested that all present should forget polit-
ics for one day and meet him and one an-
other simply as comrades. This wish was
observed, and politics were not introduced or
referred to in any open way.

THE New York Star and other Democratic
papers have made much out of a statement
by Mr. Hugh J. Carroll, that Alexander Sulli-
van, of Chicago, would do nothing against
the Democratic party this year, being lukewarm
toward the Republican ticket. Mr.
Sullivan promptly contradicts the report, say-
ing: "My non-participation in the canvass is
not due to any dissatisfaction with the Re-
publican party or its candidates. I am a Re-
publican, heartily favor a protective tariff,
and will vote for Harrison and Morton."

THE hoodlums or scoundrels, which ever
they may be, who are interfering with polit-
ical meetings in any way, must be summarily
suppressed. They should be caught and
punished to the full extent of the law. Those
who cut down and carried away the political
banner across Pennsylvania street should be
ferreted out and made an example of. Indian-
apolis is not Yazoo county, Mississippi, and
the very first signs of a spirit of hoodlumism
should be squelched incontinently. That the
interference may be more in sport than in
violeness makes no difference. It must be
stopped.

FOUR years ago the Greenback party had
a national ticket in the field and polled more
votes than the Protectionists and all other
side-show parties put together. This year
seven delegates came together at a call for a
national convention, exchange condolences,
and go their way. While the Republican
party stands ready, as it has for thirty years,
to promote the welfare and meet the demands
of the people in every line of reform and
progress, the history of the Greenbackers
will be the history of all third-party oppo-
nents. The Greenbacker's place is with the
party of the Greenback.

A FEW days ago it was announced in tele-
graphic reports that Judge Ney, of Independ-
ence, Ia., had decided that under the prohibi-
tory law of that State a man had no right to
manufacture cider for use in his own family.
This ruling had so much the appearance of an
effort to create prejudice against the law that
it is no surprise to learn from the Iowa State
Register that the judge who makes the ob-
noxious interpretation is a Democrat. The
Register adds: "No friend of prohibition in-
tended that the law should have any such
meaning, and the Supreme Court will quickly
overrule such a decision."

THE present head of the Bureau of Statis-
tics, at Washington, is a dyed-in-the-wool
Democrat from Missouri, and would not let
any statistics unfavorable to the Democratic
party go out of his office if he could help it.
Yet his last report shows that the imports of
the United States for the year ending June
30, 1888, were \$783,000,000 and the exports
were \$742,000,000, leaving a balance of trade
of \$41,000,000 against us. In the last year of
Republican administration, ending June 30,
1885, our imports were \$620,769,000 and our
exports \$751,059,000, showing a balance of
\$130,290,000 in our favor.

THERE should be some equitable arrange-
ment respecting the occupancy of Tomlinson
Hall. It is the only proper place in the city
for the holding of large meetings, and when
distinguished men of any party come here,
drawing to hear them thousands of people,
the city hall is the place to have the meeting
held. We do not believe that the Republican
county committee or the city clerk have taken
any unfair advantage in this matter, and we
are confident a satisfactory arrangement can
be effected, if the Democrats desire one in-
stead of to pose before the people as a lot of
sniveling school-boys, complaining that some-
body is "scurrying."

AT the G. A. R. reunion in Columbus, a
dispatch was read from the President express-
ing his regrets that public business prevented
his attendance. After a moment of silence
one old soldier asked: "Did he send a substi-
tute?" This created a roar of laughter, which
was increased when some one moved to refer
the President's dispatch to the committee on
pensions. Finally a delegate asked if Cleve-
land had been invited by any officer of the
Grand Army. "I do not know of any such
an invitation," replied Commander-in-chief
Rea. This announcement was received with
shouts of applause, and the matter ended.
Grover's regrets were uncalled for.

THE "big head" is what is going to kill
Cleveland in New York. Men can stand a
certain amount of egotism in a great man,

whose genius and brilliant qualities partially
atone for it; but when a dull fellow, who owes
everything to chance and luck, assumes the
air of a mighty potentate and swells himself
up to such an extent that none of his old ac-
quaintances, or those who made him get
within speaking distance, men despise him.
This is the kind of punishment Cleveland is
getting now in New York. Thousands of
Democrats who voted for him four years ago
will vote against him this year out of pure re-
venge for his insulting treatment of those to
whom he owes the greatest personal and po-
litical obligations.

SOME SENSE ABOUT WOOL.

The Sentinel returns to its mutton and
makes a new appeal in favor of free wool.
This time the appeal is based on the claim
that free wool would benefit the American
wool-grower. The beautiful syllogism by
which this conclusion is reached is as follows:
Free wool would cheapen manufactures; cheap
manufactures would stimulate consumption
of woolen goods; this increased consumption
would cause increased demand, and this in-
creased demand would cause an increased
price for the raw material. This looks very
pretty on paper, but it shows, as General
Harrison says in his letter, that those who
advocate the scheme are students of maxims
and not of the markets. The plain American
farmer cannot be fooled by any amount of
college lore or cheap logic into believing that
a repeal of the duty on foreign wool will in-
crease the price of the home-grown article.
The Sentinel says:

"Nearly one-half the woolen mills in the
country are idle to-day, while we are import-
ing \$44,000,000 of woolen goods and exporting
barely \$500,000. With free wool, these mills
could start up and make the bulk of this
\$44,000,000 of goods which are now made for
us in England, Scotland, France and Ger-
many."

It is not true that "nearly one-half the
woolen mills in the country are idle to-day."
If any have closed it is on account of the
tariff agitation or the threatened passage of
the Mills bill. Not one has ever closed on
account of the duty on foreign wool. It will
be observed that the Sentinel ignores the ele-
ment of wages. Free-traders always do.
The maintenance of wages and the rights of labor
is something that does not enter into their
calculations. Even with cheaper raw ma-
terial, American manufacturers could not
compete with foreign without a large reduc-
tion of American wages. The report of Car-
roll D. Wright, United States Commissioner
of Labor, shows that the average wages of
employees in woolen-mills in the United States
is \$1.49 per day, against 88 cents per day in
British mills. [Annual report for 1886, page
226.] We defy any free-trader to show how
American manufacturers, with free wool,
could compete with British manufacturers
without an equalization of wages. Besides,
the cost of the plant, every dollar of which
represents labor, is much greater in the
United States than in Great Britain, as is also
the rate of interest and other items. But the
free-trader takes no account of these things,
and least of all of wages. He studies max-
ims, not markets.

It is true, as the Sentinel says, that we
import of all kinds of woolen manufactur-
ers over \$44,000,000 worth a year, and the
fact is in every way discreditable to us. We
ought not to be importing a dollar's worth,
and under a firm adherence to protection,
and the development of American industries
the time will soon come when we need not.
Every dollar's worth of woolen goods used in
United States should be manufactured here.
It should be manufactured by American
workmen at American wages, and the pay-
rolls kept at home. At present our importations
are mainly fine cloths and dress goods,
which people of fashion will buy at any price,
because they are foreign. Fine broad-cloths
are as yet not manufactured extensively, if
at all, in this country, and, therefore, consti-
tute a prominent part of the importation of
cloth goods.

Statistics show that from 1850 to 1880 the
woolen manufacture in this country doubled
its allowance per capita, and the consumption
of wool increased in the same proportion. At
the beginning of the war the consumption
of wool was not more than four and a-half
pounds per capita, while now it is nearly eight
pounds. Then about two-thirds of the small
requirement was manufactured at home; now
about four-fifths of all we use is manufactured
here. All this has been done under protection,
and yet, notwithstanding the enormous increase
in the consumption of woolen goods, the price
to the consumer has steadily decreased, and
the quality has improved. If the American
people are wise and true to their own interests,
the time ought to come soon when we will
not import a pound of foreign wool, nor a
yard of foreign woolen manufactures.

THE DESTROYED MAIL SERVICE.

If there were no other issue before the
people, the shameful condition to which the mail
service has been brought under Democratic
management should alone be sufficient cause
for the voters to rise in wrath and make it
possible to "turn the rascals out." The
partisan uses to which the service is put,
the dishonesty and inefficiency of the post-
masters and assistants, the disregard of law and
private rights, are outrages upon the public which
can not be characterized in too strong terms.
A deterioration of the service was inevitable
after the dismissal of the trained force which
had brought it so near perfection; but had the
new men been intelligent and competent they
would have attained a measure of skill in their
duties before this time, and complaints would
be fewer than at first. So many of them,
however, were ignorant and incapable, and
appointed for political reasons only, that in-
stead of improving the service has steadily
grown worse, until the irregularities are al-
most unendurable, and a constant source of
anxiety and loss to its patrons. Its prostitu-
tion from its legitimate uses into a Demo-
cratic campaign factor is disgraceful, and
without parallel in the country's history. The
throwing out of Republican documents, the
tampering with and losing of sealed letters
from Republican headquarters, are not iso-
lated occurrences. These outrages are
practiced constantly, and as complaints

show, in all parts of the country. Not one
postmaster or route agent, but many, are en-
gaged in this unlawful work, and not one but
feels secure from investigation and punish-
ment. The responsibility is not upon these
employees, who are merely tools, but upon the
head of the department, and upon President
Cleveland, whose disregard of civil-service
laws give countenance to all the abuses
perpetrated by subordinates. The remedy for
this state of affairs is with the people, and con-
sists simply of taking the authority over such
important public interests from Mr. Cleve-
land's incompetent hands.

THE INTERNAL TAX.

The Democratic party at St. Louis, as its
first plank, reaffirmed the platform adopted by
its representatives in its convention of 1884,
and indorsed the view expressed by President
Cleveland in his last message to Congress, as a
correct interpretation of tariff reduction.
Let us see what this means. The platform of
1884, said: "The system of direct taxation
known as an internal revenue, is a war tax,
and, so long as the law continues, the money
derived therefrom should be applied to the re-
lief of the people from the remaining burdens
of the war." It is plain from this that the
tax is regarded as a temporary measure; that
it should not be a source of general revenue,
but only a specific means of performing obli-
gations growing out of the war. But the
message of the President says: "It must be
considered that none of the things subjected
to internal revenue taxation are, strictly
speaking, necessities. There appears to be
no just complaint of this taxation by the con-
sumers of these articles, and there seems to
be nothing so well able to bear the burdens of
taxation." This means, if anything, that an
internal revenue should be the permanent
and equitable source of general revenue.
The platform of 1884 said: "From the founda-
tion of this government, taxes collected at the
custom house have been the chief source of
federal revenue, and must so continue to be." Cleveland says, in his message: "Our
present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable,
and illegal source of revenue," and yet, in
each of these cases, the contradictory words
of Mr. Cleveland are the correct interpreta-
tion of the platform of 1884!

WHO BROUGHT THE CHINESE?

Democratic papers either blunder aggre-
gously or lie very recklessly, when they assert
that the Republican party is responsible for
the beginning of Chinese immigration. The
fact is, Chinese immigration commenced in
1850, under treaties negotiated by Democratic
administrations, and nearly 150,000 came
under those treaties. At that time their im-
migration was encouraged by the Democratic
State authorities of California. Shortly be-
fore the adoption of the Burlingame treaty, in
1868, McDougall, the Democratic Governor of
California, published his message recommend-
ing legislation which should "induce a fur-
ther immigration and settlement of the Chi-
nese—one of the most worthy classes of our
newly-admitted citizens." Pursuant to this
recommendation the Democratic Assembly
passed a bill providing for five-year contracts
with Chinese laborers; and another Demo-
cratic Legislature slobbered all over the Chi-
nese, and asked the President to appoint a
commissioner from California to cultivate
more amicable relations with China. These
facts are of record, and well known in Cali-
fornia. No attempt was made to restrict
Chinese immigration until after the Republi-
can party came into power.

WOMAN IN POLITICS.

The "Organizer," that more-or-less able or-
gan of the W. C. T. U., is grieved over the
fact that the Journal disapproved of the
demonstrations of the woman delegates at the
national prohibition convention, and yet in-
vites feminine participation in the Republican
campaign. There is not the inconsistency in
this that the Organizer affects to see. In
urging women to form Republican clubs, the
Journal has expressed no encouragement of
such unseemly and vociferous exhibitions as
jumping on chairs, waving bonnets and hand-
kerchiefs, flourishing umbrellas, "holloing,"
and getting red in the face. Political enthu-
siasm is a commendable thing, in men or
women, if held within certain limits; and
there is reason to believe that the latter can
freely and satisfactorily indulge in it without
loosening their back hair or getting generally
disheveled. Still, if women must "hollo,"
and there are some indications this year that
they must and will, they are much more be-
comingly engaged in throwing up their bonnets
for Harrison than for Rev. Brooks, the ex-
rebel, who disapproves of the equal suffrage
plank in the third-party platform.

THE WHISKY PARTY.

Contrast the utterances of the New York
Democrats and the Massachusetts Republi-
cans on the liquor question, and then reflect
that the party which condemns all efforts to
restrict the whisky traffic is the one which the
third party is assisting to retain in power,
while it condemns the other, that demands the
submission of a prohibition amendment.
Never was the hollowness of third-party pre-
tenses more clearly shown than in its failure
to indorse measures for which they profess to
be working merely because they are put for-
ward by Republicans. Fortunately, how-
ever, it is the leaders only who show them-
selves such willing tools of the Democracy.
As the results in Oregon, Vermont and Maine
clearly show, the voters who were expected to
assist in Republican defeat are too sensible to
be led into the trap. The "tens of thousands"
who were to rally to the Prohibition standard
divided to hundreds in those three States,
and the same story is likely to be repeated in
all other Northern States in November.

METHODISTS NOT THIRD-PARTIES.

The third-party people have done all they
could to create the impression that the Meth-
odist Church was favorable to their preposi-
tious policy of helping to put in power the free-
whisky Democrats. The Journal, which
thought it knew something of the spirit of
that church, some time ago suggested that
the Fisk and Brooks managers would find it
a difficult job to tie the church to the free-
whisky prohibition political alliance, and so it
has proved. While the Methodist Church is

committed to prohibition as a moral question,
it concedes to every member the unquestioned
right of private judgment as to his political
action. The membership of the Methodist
Church is the worst sort of a body to be trans-
ferred in any given direction by a coterie of
schemers. The result of the unwise action
of the third-parties has been to compel a
number of the leading members and officials
of the church to declare themselves with
frankness and decision. One of the latest is
Bishop Newman, who has been falsely claimed
as a third-party Prohibitionist. He writes a
letter in which he says he votes as he prays,
and shall vote for Harrison and Morton.

CAMPAIGN PERSONALISM.

The Boston Herald gets off the following:
"So far back as our recollection runs,
Judge Thurman stands solitary and alone
among all the candidates on the national tick-
ets of the two great parties who can be said to
have escaped the calumny that is generally
heaped on the nominees for President
and Vice-president. No reputable news-
paper or campaign orator has had aught but
kind things to say of the Old Roman, a fact
which speaks volumes for his blameless life,
as well as for the good sense of his political
opponents in recognizing it."

Credit where credit is due. Mr. Thurman's
escape from unpleasant comment and the
dragging up of his personal record speaks far
more for the decency and forbearance of Re-
publican press and campaign orators than for
his blameless life. General Harrison's life is
also blameless, and no flaw can be found in
Mr. Morton; both are men of immaculate
character, but they have not, therefore, es-
caped calumny. If the Republicans cared to
descend to the use of that sort of ammuni-
tion against either nominee on the other
ticket, they could find plenty of it to their
hand, and furnished by witnesses of their own
party.

THE Louisville Times, the evening Demo-
cratic organ of that city, boasting says,
after the Maine election:

"Meanwhile the Democrats are not discour-
aged; they have more than held their own,
notwithstanding the Prohibitionists of the
old original temperance State were absorbed
by the Republican party. WE HAVE GOT
REVEREND SOUTH AND INDIANA NAILED
DOWN. ON TO NEW YORK."

The solid South, of course, can reasonably
be depended upon; but there may be a slip
as to Indiana. We copy the paragraph, how-
ever, to again call the attention of the Republi-
cans of this State to Democratic plans and pur-
poses. They expect to buy the vote of In-
diana out of hand. The only way to circum-
vent the Democratic corruption is by the
hardest work and the closest organization.
Every Republican must be a detective and a
policeman to save Indiana from Democratic
debauchery.

THE Chicago Herald, Democratic, indorses
General Harrison's statement of the attitude
of the party as shown by the Mill's bill, that
it is but a step toward free trade or a revenue
for tariff only, and adds:

"This is the logic of the situation. If the
Democratic party fails now to grapple with
this stupendous error it will fail of success
in November."

This is frank, honest and courageous, and
the Journal begs leave to repeat that both Mr.
Cleveland and his party would be stronger if
they were as honest and brave as the Herald.
The people honestly detect a trimmer and
a dishonest man.

HERE is a gem of rhetoric from Secretary
Vilas's recent political effort at Milwaukee:

"Then it was that the monstrous vampire
hidden in the tariff which fanned seductively
with the wings of protection the laborer
whose heart's blood it sucked, was begotten in
sin, to rob the toiling producers in the fields
and forests of the wealth they created."

Subsequent events show that the "vampire"
is pretty tolerably powerful up in Vermont
and Maine, and that the benighted laborers
"whose blood it sucks" not only make no ef-
fort to escape, but positively encourage the
monster in the act.

LETTER to the words of a life-long Democrat,
Howard Briggs, who thus describes in the Put-
nam County Democrat the conduct of his own
party:

"The Democratic party has of a fact reached
the forks of the road. It had to choose between
loyalty to the people and subservience to their op-
pressors—between the claims of labor and the
hearts of capital. With characteristic stupidity
and a short-sightedness whose parallel and con-
sequent banishment from power a quarter of a
century ago, it chose to flatter its record as the
friend of labor and sell itself to the money
power. It attained power on the solid and dis-
tinct pledge of reform, but its every act has
been a betrayal of that pledge. It promises to
lessen the people's burden, but it has added to
them. It promised retrenchment and econ-
omy, but it expended more money than was taken
from the treasury the last year of an adminis-
tration which the people hurled from power
because of its extravagance. It promised a
return to Democratic simplicity and frugality,
but its first act in Congress was to swell the
civil-service list in order that positions might be
provided for the reward of partisan service. It
has more faith in the 'bottle' contributed by the
money-holders than it has in the patriotism of
the plow-owners. It resolved that 'reform is
necessary' in the civil service, but it is to-day
clamoring for a return to the spoils system,
which is at war with the very life of the service.
It promised to 'turn the rascals out,' but it has
put rascals in office, until even the Indianapolis
Sentinel was forced to cry 'halt!' Its policy has
been a continuation and indorsement of the po-
lity of its adversary, with an aggravation of its
evil, and without a single measure of relief to
an over-burdened people. If its national policy
has been bad, its management of our State and
county affairs has been even worse; but we for-
bear."

THEY had big demonstrations in 1840 as well
as in 1888. The Boston Transcript calls to
mind that the day of the Maine election was the
anniversary of an immense Harrison procession
which took place in that city forty-eight years
ago. It is estimated that sixty thousand people
participated in the procession. Every State
and Territory was represented. Hard cider was
dispensed at nearly every street corner. In the
procession were 363 banners. The echoes of the
enthusiasm of 1840, which come down to this
generation, sufficiently attest for the eager-
ness of the veterans who voted for "Tippecanoe"
to join in the fight for another Harrison. Like
old war horses, they are alert at the signs of
battle, and are anxious to enjoy once more the
sensations of their youth, and to rejoice in an-
other great victory.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

It makes us think of the war refrain—"We
are coming, Father Abraham, 300,000 more."
—Detroit Tribune.

REV. GEO. L. CAMERON, Democrat, says: "I
have always regarded New York, New Jersey
and Connecticut as tariff States, and, if I am
not greatly mistaken, they will so declare them-
selves in November."

GENERAL BUTLER says, in an interview printed
in the Boston Advertiser: "Now I say that un-
less this country is ready to fall back into her
condition in 1774, the Democratic party will be
beaten, in my judgment. The Democratic party
in the North has been, ever since Jackson, in

favor of a tariff for revenue and incidental pro-
tection. The Southern Confederacy put it as a
condition of its Constitution that there should not be such
a thing as a tariff for protection under their em-
pire of slavery. There is the condition of
things, and the people must choose."

MR. CHAIRMAN and Ladies and Gentlemen—
My letter of acceptance means, 1st, protection;
2d, free trade, 3d, revenue tariff; 4th, tariff for
revenue; 5th, anything to beat Harrison.
Consecrated yours, GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE Kansas girl who tried to do what she saw
the contortionist do at the circus, and put her
leg out of joint, should be a terrible example to
any man who proposes to support a free-trade
land and not vote for free trade.—Minneapolis
Journal.

On the second Tuesday in October Iowa and
Georgia will vote. They will be a stand-off po-
tentially, but there will be an opportunity to de-
termine the nature and extent of the free-trade
sentiment in the agricultural States of the West
and Northwest.

THE Democrats are beginning to inquire
where Mr. Morton is. He is at home enjoying
himself with his family. The Republicans don't
have to send their candidate for the vice-presi-
dency skydiving over the country in order to
wake a little interest in the campaign.—Iowa
State Register.

A HARRISON and Morton Club of Hollanders
in the northwest portion of the city was formed
last night, and a strong Harrison and Morton
club of Polish voters has been formed and is at
work on the South Side. This sort of thing has
a significance which the Democratic bosses in
Milwaukee much dread.—Milwaukee Wiscon-
sin.

IF Henry George intends traversing New
York State this year and canvassing it on this
platform, "I am a free-trader, I am for the elec-
tion of Grover Cleveland, and I am against the
election of David B. Hill," he will cost the na-
tional Democratic ticket a good many votes and
save the Democratic State ticket an equal num-
ber.—New York Sun.

"I HAVE always been a Democrat in politics,
and a rather earnest one at that," said Alexander
Delano, president of the Detroit steel and
spring works, which employ 2,000 men, to a De-
troit Journal reporter, "and when the two great
parties divide on the question of continuing the
protective policy, which has built up the country
and made it rich and prosperous, I feel con-
strained to cast my vote for the party that
stands up for America and American interests."

THE Democratic Herald, of Passaic, N. J.,
says:
Every reader of this paper knows we don't like
Cleveland. We don't like his policy. We don't like
his Democracy. We don't like his arrogant
claim of legislative power, and we don't like his
policy, because it is a forswearing of himself. We
don't like his free trade. We don't like his arro-
gant claim of legislative power, and we don't like
his policy, because it is a forswearing of himself.
We don't like his free trade. We don't like his arro-
gant claim of legislative power, and